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Gulf producers confer about Iran

RIYADH, Feb. 10 (R)—Saudi Petroleum Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani conferred today with his United Arab Emirates (UAE) counterpart, Sheikh Jaber Al Qabala, who arrived today on a brief visit. The official Saudi Press Agency quoted Dr. Qabala as saying the talks dealt with oil issues and new developments in oil markets. Dr. Qabala earlier today visited Kuwait where he held talks with the Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al Sabah. The official Emirates News Agency said Dr. Qabala's quick tour of a number of Gulf states would also include Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Kuwait and Oman. He is a member of both the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) and the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Dr. Qabala's tour is believed to have been made to discuss oil coordination among the four countries in the light of the suspension of Iranian crude exports.

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Tito's top aide dies at 69

BELGRADE, Feb. 10 (R)—Edvard Kardelj, Yugoslav President Tito's closest aide and until recently regarded as his most likely successor, died today, an official spokesman said. He was 69. The spokesman said Mr. Kardelj died in a hospital in the north-western city of Ljubljana after being in a coma for some twenty hours. Official sources said he had suffered from cancer for the last five years. Almost immediately after the announcement, sirens howled throughout Belgrade for about a minute and Yugoslav Radio switched to solemn music. Mr. Kardelj was regarded as iron-willed and the most authoritative national figure after President Tito. He was a member of the nine-man Collective State Presidency and the 24-man Communist Party Presidency—its top policy-making body. Both are headed by President Tito. Mr. Kardelj, a Slovenian, was one of the masterminds behind the plan for the Collective Presidency, first established in 1971, to run the country when Marshal Tito eventually leaves the political scene.

Egypt accuses Israel of going back on pledges

CAIRO, Feb. 10 (R)—Egypt accused Israel of trying to go back on its pledges to the Camp David summit last September and creating major obstacles to peace in the Middle East. A letter to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Act-foreign Minister Butros Ghali charged Israel with "oppressive measures and serious human rights violations against Palestinian refugees in occupied Arab territories." The letter was sent as the two sides prepared to resume the talks in the U.S. capital, Washington, Feb. 21. It made no direct reference to a report that Israel may insist on maintaining military control of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Human Rights Survey credits Jordan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (R)—The U.S. State Department today credited Jordan with being very generous in conferring Jordanian citizenship on Palestinian refugees and assisting their economic, political and social integration. A human rights survey said the State Department knew of no confirmed reports of prisoner mistreatment of any kind in Jordan. The Human Rights Survey of 115 countries receiving American aid is required by Congress under the Foreign Assistance Act. This year's report went into far greater details than did the previous two. It also marked the first attempt to assess the Carter administration's rights campaign. It defined three areas of human rights: freedom from torture or degrading treatment, fulfillment of vital needs such as food, shelter and civil and political liberties. The reports...reflect an increased awareness of human rights conditions around the world," the introduction said. The review is compiled from U.S. embassy reports and the assessments of groups such as Amnesty International. The survey of torture was neither sanctioned nor practised in Saudi Arabia, it said. The people of Saudi Arabia "have a finely drawn and intensely traditional sense of justice," it added. The report said significant improvements had been made in human rights practices in Syria under President Hafez Al Assad, particularly the treatment of minorities. There is growing official recognition of the need to make "other improvements," the report said. In Egypt, the report said liberalisation of political, social and economic life was uneven during 1978. The Egyptian government's policies and programmes reflect a "growing concern for the basic needs of the people," it said. Significant steps were taken toward the transfer of power from military to civilian democratic institutions in Bolivia, Ecuador, Panama, Nigeria, Peru and Thailand, it said. Substantial numbers of prisoners were released in Bangladesh, India, Sudan, Indonesia, Nepal and Paraguay.

UN team to draft rights convention

GENEVA, Feb. 10 (R)—More than 30 countries will give priority to a draft convention against torture during a five-week meeting of the United Nations Human Rights Commission which begins in Geneva on Monday. A team preparing the draft defines torture as severe pain or suffering, mental or physical, which is inflicted on a person to obtain information or a confession, or in order to punish or intimidate him. The proposed convention might be enlarged to include other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, U.N. officials said. Following concern expressed by the U.N. General Assembly last December, the 32-nation commission will also consider the question of people reported to have disappeared as a result of unlawful action in various countries. An Assembly resolution criticised authorities which refused to acknowledge that they held people who had disappeared or otherwise account for them. Proposals to enlarge the commission, raise its status, review its mandate and move the human rights division from Geneva to New York will also be discussed. Working groups which have studied the human rights situation in Kampuchea, Southern Africa and the Middle East territories occupied by Israel will file progress reports. Confidential reports on alleged violations in Bolivia, Equatorial Guinea, Malawi, Uruguay will also be heard.

Tito starts 2-day Jordan visit



AMMAN, Feb. 10 (Agencies)—President Tito of Yugoslavia has decided to cut short his visit to Jordan because of the death today of former Yugoslav Vice President Edvard Kardelj, the Royal Court announced tonight. President Tito, due to arrive in Amman tomorrow, will now spend two days in Jordan instead of four as originally planned, the announcement said. The President's visit is at the invitation of His Majesty King Hussein. President Tito will be presented with the golden key of Amman and will visit the ancient city of Jerash. The Yugoslav leader is accompanied by a delegation including Mr. Dobrovic Vidic, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Mr. Branko Mikulic, member of the Federal Council for International Affairs, and Mr. Josip Vrhovec, the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Finance, Dr. Petar Kostic arrived in Amman today to hold talks with Jordanian officials on further strengthening economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Jordan. (Related stories, page 2)

Brown assures Saudis of U.S. commitment

RIYADH, Feb. 10 (R)—U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown said today that no country should doubt Washington's willingness to befriend Saudi Arabia in time of war. Mr. Brown also assured the Saudis of U.S. weapons supplies as he arrived for a nine-day Middle East tour which will also take him to Jordan, Israel and Egypt. His comments represented the opening shot in a U.S. campaign to ease Saudi fears that the turmoil in Iran means a deterioration in American influence and the rise of Soviet influence in the oil rich Gulf region. Mr. Brown, the first U.S. defence secretary ever to visit Saudi Arabia, told officers and cadets at an army academy that America could provide training and equipment better than any other country in the world—and we will do so. Mr. Brown was greeted upon arrival by Defence Minister Prince Sultan who is third in line to the throne. Mr. Brown also hoped to meet privately later with Crown Prince Fahd, who is scheduled to go to the U.S. next month to see President Carter. U.S. defence officials expected the Saudis not only to tell Mr. Brown what additional U.S. weapons they want to buy but also what equipment they would like to see the U.S. providing such

Owen to discuss Iran during Queen's ME tour

BAHRAIN, Feb. 10 (R)—While Queen Elizabeth will be the centre of attention during her tour of the Middle East, British Foreign Secretary David Owen will be doing some hard talking on the turmoil in Iran. The 19-day trip, which starts on Monday, takes in Kuwait, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, and Oman. A visit to Iran was cancelled at the request of the Shah on security reasons. Dr. Owen will seize the opportunity to discuss the implications for the whole region of the Iranian upheaval and its effect on world oil supplies. The Arab rulers, aware of the Queen's constitutional limitations, are unlikely to discuss in depth the area's political and security problems. Local pageantry, folklore displays and the exchange of expensive gifts will emphasise the ceremonial aspects of the Queen's tour. But she will also see how oil has turned the region, once famous for pearls, into one of the richest areas in the world. The area's political and economic development is largely due to the British, who first came as traders at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Nearly 150 years later, opposition and economic rivalry from other countries, forced Britain to rule the area as well. Britain still has considerable political and economic influence in the region and some of the rulers still look upon it for support. It was British military and political power which prevented Kuwait's seizure by Iraq under Prime Minister Abdul Karim Qassem in 1961, and Bahrain's takeover by the Shah of Iran. One day after the British military pulled out, the region's six British administered states—Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Umm Al Quwain, Ajman and Fujairah—formed the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

U.S. approves helicopter sale to Morocco

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (R)—The Carter Administration has approved the sale of six heavy-lift Chinook military helicopters to Morocco despite a continuing dispute with the Moroccan government over the use of U.S.-supplied weapons. The Washington Post reported today. The newspaper, quoting U.S. officials, said the administration had decided to make a one-time exception to its policy of not providing arms to Morocco as long as the Moroccan government refuses to pledge not to use the weapons in the war in the Western Sahara. The decision was made after a six month review that prompted a sharp diplomatic note from Morocco to the State Department, the Post said. The note questioned U.S. willingness to live up to its commitments to allies abroad, the newspaper said. The note was prompted by concern over increasing deliveries of Soviet and other weapons to Libya and Algeria, Morocco's arch-rivals in North Africa, the newspaper said.

In first major clash between rival groups 100 killed in Tehran

TEHRAN, Feb. 10 (R)—About 100 Iranians, mostly soldiers, were believed killed today in fierce fighting between army units fanatically loyal to the absent Shah.

Airmen handed guns and ammunition to civilians who set up barricades in anticipation of a fresh onslaught on the base and surrounding areas by Imperial Guards enraged by the deaths of their comrades. This was the first major clash between rival military groups during the Iranian crisis and the fighting wiped out the opposition. The fighting—the most serious in 13 months of mounting revolution against the Shah's 37-year rule—flared last night in the Air Force Training Centre and Doshan Tapeh after soldiers of the Imperial Guard Javidan (immortal) Brigade killed several airmen, military sources said. The Air Force technicians had been shouting pro-Khomeini slogans after watching a television film of his triumphal arrival in Iran last week from 15 years in exile, sources said. This morning, after an overnight lull, pro-Khomeini airmen opened armouries and started distributing weapons to civilians on their side who had done military service and knew how to use them. They attacked the apparently outnumbered Imperial Guard forces, and several hundred infantrymen were being flown in by helicopter tonight as reinforcements for the guards, the sources said. Prime Minister Bakhtiar, fighting in support of the constitution and an orderly settlement of the power struggle, reiterated today that strong action would be taken to counter violence. He told the Senate that tolerance on the government's part was in no way weakness. The Senate passed two key reform bills abolishing the Shah's secret police, Savak, and preparing the ground for the trial of dozens of former ministers and officials arrested for corruption or mismanagement over the past few years. Dr. Mehdi Bazargan, appointed by Ayatollah Khomeini to head a provisional government, offered in his first public address to organise a referendum under international supervision. He said he wanted the people to be able to vote on whether they backed the abolition of the monarchy and the establishment of an Islamic republic. Dr. Bakhtiar said he is prepared to accept any constitutional solution—but he refuses to resign under duress. Dr. Bakhtiar said in an interview published in Paris today that if he abandoned his post there would be civil war, anarchy and eventual chaos in the country. Asked if a compromise was possible with the Ayatollah, Dr. Bakhtiar said: "A compromise is always possible between reasonable men, but not between stubborn and ignorant men. With the exception of Mehdi Bazargan, Khomeini's entourage is a sort of zoological garden where you come across all sorts, men with the most suspect origins and the most shady intentions," Dr. Bakhtiar added. Asked what he thought of Iran becoming an Islamic republic, the Prime Minister said: "It is senseless. It is a step into the unknown, a return to the Middle Ages."



Among those killed in Tehran today was an American journalist, Joe Alex Morris of the Los Angeles Times, who was hit in the chest by a bullet as he watched the fighting from the window of a building near the air base. (AP wirephoto)

ing was probably the fiercest so far. There were signs that it might spread as pro-Khomeini students, supported by some airmen, occupied Tehran University and barricaded themselves in. Martial law authorities slapped an extra eight and a half hours on the overnight curfew, advancing its start from midnight to 1630 local time (1300 GMT). But the order was ignored on the instructions of the Ayatollah, who said in a statement that the curfew was "deceitful and against religious principles." The 78-year-old Ayatollah said he still hoped for a peaceful solution of the crisis and had not yet ordered a Jihad (holy war) against supporters of the Shah and Dr. Shahpour Bakhtiar, whom the Shah appointed prime minister before he left the country last month. But he warned the army: "If they do not stop this killing of brothers and the guards do not return to their barracks, and officers of the army do not stop this aggression, I will then make my final decision, God willing." Doctors at the Jorjani Hospital, near Doshan Tapeh, told Reuters they had 70 corpses there and in another hospital nearby. They were moving the wounded out as soon as possible in anticipation of fresh casualties. Most of the dead were soldiers, doctors said. Fears were widespread that after the evident victory of pro-Khomeini airmen and civilians over troops of the Imperial Guard, the guards would launch an all-out attack to enforce the curfew and

Pakistan to observe strict Islamic law

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 10 (R)—Stoning to death for adultery, amputation of a hand and foot for theft and whipping for Muslims who drink alcohol became law in Pakistan today. The measures were announced by the President, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq, as part of a strict Islamic legal system. Prohibition of alcohol will be enforced for all except people belonging to the country's sizeable Christian minority and other non-Muslim faiths, who will be able to drink at their religious ceremonies. Resident foreigners are also exempt from prohibition. Gen. Zia, who has ruled by martial law since seizing power 19 months ago, also ordered new forms of taxation which constitute the beginnings of an Islamic economic system. He unveiled the measures before an invited audience at the former National Assembly Chamber, saying Pakistan had deviated from Islamic principles. He brought in the latest measures as presidential orders which he said were backed by the Supreme Court. "Islam is totally misunderstood and the picture of hordes of Muslims marching on Crusaders is wrong," Gen. Zia declared. "It is a benign religion teaching people to be kind and just, and it is progressive." Flanked by a religious adviser sent by Saudi Arabia's King Khalid, Gen. Zia said a 2.5 per cent wealth tax known as the Zakat would be levied on Muslims this year along with a five per cent tax on their farm produce. The wealth tax would be collected on a voluntary basis at the local level but also would be levied on bank accounts by the central government. The proceeds would be used only to help the poor and in the building of hospitals and craft schools. "We hope there will be no beggars in the country and, where there are professional beggars, they will be taken care of," the President said. "We hope no one goes without a meal." Gen. Zia also announced that Pakistan is to provide industry with a constitutional guarantee against nationalisation. Gen. Zia said he intended to introduce soon an order to provide them with constitutional protection and guarantee against nationalisation without proper compensation.

Corpses line the floor of a Tehran hospital near the capital's main airbase. Latest figures put the death toll in Saturday's fighting between Khomeini's supporters and the Imperial Guard at 100, mostly soldiers. (AP wirephoto)

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Time to stand up and fight

WE MUST ADMIRE the candour of the U.S. State Department in its annual human rights report to Congress, even if that candour is guarded and hesitant. Belatedly, the Carter administration has admitted part of the embarrassing truth, that Israel's human rights record in the occupied territories is blameworthy. "The accumulation of reports, some from credible sources, makes it appear that instances of mistreatment have occurred."

We know that this falls short of the full truth: that Israel systematically uses torture to extract confessions from Arab prisoners. It is safe to assume that President Carter himself is aware of this fact, for there is a mountain of substantiating evidence, from the testimony of the crusading Israeli lawyer Felicia Langer who regularly defends Arab detainees, to the reports by Amnesty International, the U.N. Human Rights Commission, the U.S. National Lawyers' Guild, the Swiss League for Human Rights and finally the evidence made directly available to the State Department by Miss Alexandra Johnson, whose contribution to the defence of human rights has been ill rewarded.

Last year the State Department reported that there was no evidence of Israel mistreating prisoners; this year its admission that Israel uses torture is faltering, perhaps we shall get to the full truth next year.

We can understand -- although we do not condone -- the State Department's reluctance to open a Pandora's box. Now is the time for the Arabs themselves to join the battle for American public opinion. The Palestine Human Rights Campaign, led by Dr. James Zogby, has already made a start by introducing two Palestinians who were tortured by Israeli prison guards to a Washington press conference. Others must follow suit. We would all do well to remember the warning of Dr. Mohammad Mehdi (Jordan Times, Jan. 23) that the real battle with Israel is to be fought in the United States.

Arab information ministers are now drawing up plans for a campaign to win over American public opinion, but time is of the essence. The Arabs must act, and they must act now. The old excuse that the American press won't listen no longer holds water; the fact that Miss Johnson's story was first leaked to the Washington Post and that her account of her dismissal was later carried by the New York Times proves that a news story is all the more newsworthy for the fact that it attacks a sacred cow. We have a chance to present our case.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I Saturday says that President Carter's administration appears to be going ahead with the idea "to create an Arab-Israeli alliance in face of the other Arabs in the Middle East and to absorb the negative consequences on the American interests in the area by offering very little and after it is too late."

Such an attitude to split the Arab ranks is doomed to failure, the newspaper maintains. However, Al Ra'i goes on to say: We are with the U.S. if the secretary of defence is coming to the Middle East to put an end to Zionist terrorism and Israeli occupation of Arab land. We are with the U.S. if its efforts are genuinely aimed at recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and setting up their own independent state. But we are not with America's past and present play of Camp David, nor with it in frightening the Arabs of the "Soviet monster."

AL DUSTOUR put on record the U.S. State Department's admission that Israel was and is still practicing torture of Palestinian prisoners in its jails. This confession, the newspaper adds, was accompanied by large-scale Zionist outbursts and Israeli threats to prosecute the Washington Post newspaper for publishing the story.

Naturally enough, the State Department report on the matter was not immune from attacks by the American Jewish organisations which were infuriated by the disclosure of the Israeli systematic terror against the Palestinian detainees which Washington officially admitted and registered in an official report to be put before Congress.

Still, this report, the newspaper says, does not exonerate Washington, because had it not been for America's unlimited support of Israel, the latter would not have been able to commit such drastic aggressive acts against the Arabs.

The U.S. government was so troubled at alleged mistreatment of certain Soviet Jews in the Soviet Union. What is Washington going to do now that it has been convinced of the authenticity of the reports about Israel's torture practices against the Palestinian prisoners?" the newspaper asks.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Art Exhibit

An exhibition of paintings by Mohammad Moustafa is on display at the Art Gallery, Ministry of Culture and Youth, open from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 to 7:00 p.m. and ending today.

French Film

The French Cultural Centre presents a film by Robert Bresson entitled "Mouchette" at 7:30 p.m. French version with Arabic subtitles.

Transfer of expropriated land to Amman development corp. raises legal hurdle

By Ron Cathell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 10—The sensitive issue of transferring expropriated land, held by Amman Municipality, into a proposed public corporation for the development of the city has been causing the National Consultative Council to hedge in casting its approval for a law to establish the company.

As the issue comes up for debate for the third time Monday, the NCC is expected to consider, and possibly pass, provisions in the new law which would not allow the original owners of the land to legally challenge the change in the lands' intended use.

As an equal third partner in the proposed corporation, along with the Pension Fund and Housing Bank, the municipality will contribute real estate instead of cash towards the company's working capital. The problem is that much of this real estate has been acquired through expropriation.

The municipality's current law governing expropriation states that the land must be intended for a specific use for the benefit of the public, such as schools or other social projects, and not for investment purposes. However, the whole purpose of the proposed corporation is to invest in the development of real estate for public use.

"The current law of requisition (expropriation) calls for a specific use of the land to be in the interest of the public," Mayor Ma'n Abu Nuwwar told the Jordan Times today. "If we change this to something else, like investment interest, the owner can say no. He can object legally. It is one of these technicalities which by law could raise problems. It is a question of terminology which could hinder our projects. They (the NCC) are just trying to make sure the new corporation encounters no hindrances in the future because it must operate in the interest of the public," he said.

The corporation would be unique in Amman. The Housing Bank, Pension Fund and Amman Municipality, although each a governmental agency, would be equal shareholders in a corporation that would function as any private business subject to the laws of the country.

The idea, developed by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan only two months ago, is to allow the corporation to enjoy full financial and administrative independence in providing services to the residents of Amman.

Such duties are normally the responsibility of Amman Municipality. But it lacks the necessary funds.

public," he said.

The result of the NCC's discussion Monday is expected to be a change in the wording of the current law from "specific use" of the land to something like "appropriate use" of the land in the interest of the public.

The normal procedure for expropriation is that a request is made by the municipality's planning committee which must be approved by the local planning committee, then by the district planning committee, and then by the higher committee on planning. It then reaches the cabinet and, if approved, finally goes before the King for royal consent. Meanwhile, a preliminary court sends experts to evaluate the land and to agree with the owners on a price. If the municipality has funds readily available, it pays the owners immediately. Otherwise, the municipality can stretch payment over a three year period, but must pay interest on the balance at the rate of eight per cent annually.

Besides the expropriation issue, the NCC will also consider whether or not the corporation would take work away from the private sector in construction. Director of the Housing Bank Zohair Khouri said, "Would we become a competitor with the public if we can build a structure for less than a private company? This is also a concern of the NCC," he said.

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The investment projects needed cannot be supported by the municipality's capital resources," Mr. Asad Abu Zayyad, technical assistant to the mayor, told the Jordan Times.

"We tried to get loans from outside, from Europe and the United States. But the interest is so high," Mr. Abu Zayyad said, "that the central government advised us to get loans from local sources."

After the municipality arranged loans from the Housing Bank and Pension Fund, it was faced with the difficulty of managing the projects.

"The operation needs certain organisation and staff," Mr. Abu Zayyad said, "which the other establishments can provide. The Pension Fund and Housing Bank have invested money in similar projects so they are set up to provide these services."

Prince Hassan's suggestion seemed to be the answer. The corporation would have unlimited financial resources and be able to provide the best services available without being bound by governmental pay limitations. This would allow it to draw top technicians by offering competitive salaries, Mr. Abu Zayyad explained. "The two financial institutions have the right to get loans from any sources. It's unlimited capital, really," he said. In its proposal for the corporation, the cabinet has authorised a nominal capital of J.D. 10 million. The Housing Bank and Pension Fund are each committed to J.D. 3.5 million—J.D. 2.5 million over two years and J.D. 0.5 million within one month after the proposal is approved, according to Mr. Basil Jardaneh, General Manager of the Pension Fund.

The municipality will not offer any funds. Instead, it will contribute real estate estimated to be worth J.D. 5 million.

Profits in excess of 12 per cent

will go to Amman Municipality. Except for limited fees payable to the government, profits will be non-taxable.

Investment returns will come from revenues of the parking facilities, monthly rents from the commercial shops and 'key money'—the cost for the right to rent or occupy a shop or building.

The corporation will be empowered to issue stocks and bonds to the public, pay dividends, and invest in real estate. It will have to cover its own expenses and provide maintenance for its development projects.

A nine member board of administration will be formed with three appointees from each of the three partner agencies.

Development projects given top priority are two commercial centers and two downtown lots provided by the municipality which will be developed into parking facilities.

One, on Shabsough Street, will accommodate 450 cars with a usable floor space of 18,500 square metres. Of this area, 25 per cent will be used for shops which will supplement the investment returns and help cover the cost of construction.

The other car park site, on Prince Mohammed Street, will provide space for 800 cars over approximately 30,000 square metres. Effort will be made to locate a service taxi station at the facility.

The cost for both structures is estimated at J.D. 6 million and will take 18-30 months for completion. Mr. Abu Zayyad said, depending on the method of construction.

The charge for parking is estimated to be 150 fils per hour.

The larger of the two commercial centres is planned for downtown on King Talal Street. It will consist of 200 shops and two high-rise buildings—one for business offices, the other for a first class hotel—with a total floor space of 57,000 square metres. There

will also be parking for 500 cars. The estimated cost for the project is J.D. 6 million.

The other commercial centre is to be built in the residential area of Jabal Amman near the fourth circle. Mainly a shopping center, the project is to include 100 shops, an eight to ten storey office building and parking for 300 cars. It will cover 22,000 square metres of floor space and is estimated to cost J.D. 3 million.

The new corporation will be greatly beneficial for Amman Municipality. Not only will it receive an equal share of the first 12 per cent of profits, it will reap all profit above this level not channelled back into investments.

"The municipality cannot lose," Mr. Abu Zayyad said, "because it is not investing any money."

But for the two financial institutions, the new corporation poses a limited risk.

"It is possible they could lose money. As in any kind of business," he said, "they are exposed to losing or winning. There are no guarantees."

So why should the two institutions agree to become partners in the new corporation?

General Manager of the Pension Fund Basil Jardaneh explains: "Investment in these projects is not a very profitable business. It is not as profitable as

investing in industry or hotels. Because we are a government agency and it is to improve the city, we feel it is a good investment," he said.

The purpose of the partnership is to respond to the growing needs of Amman. Jardaneh is especially pleased with the structure of the corporation. "Since it will work as any private company in the country, it can act quickly without having to pass through government red tape," he said.

Looking ahead, he believes the corporation may play an important role in the future development of the country. "It will develop to become something very useful to the country," he said.

"With Amman expanding, can provide many services. It is a good idea. We won't go to foreign lenders. We build specialised markets here in our own country," he said.

Anticipating that the project for the corporation will be by the NCC, the Pension Fund began work on the project started prequalifying companies for the engineering design of parking facilities.

The new corporation for development of Amman is alive and kicking, waiting to receive legitimacy from the

Jordanian-Yugoslav relations prosper



Mr. Branko Mikulic, Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists' Central Committee (left), Mr. Dobrovoje Vukic, President of the Socialist Republic of Serbia's Presidency (top right) and Mr. Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, are scheduled to accompany Yugoslav President Tito on his visit to Jordan which begins on Sunday.



BELGRADE (Tanjug)—During His Majesty King Hussein's visit to Yugoslavia last year, which one Jordanian newspaper described as an "historic event", both sides expressed the desire and the need for greater cooperation and the more frequent exchange of opinion and consultation, especially in the framework of the non-aligned movement and international organisations.

Jordan and Yugoslavia both wish for a promotion of co-operation. Present relations between the two countries are determined by a number of factors: Jordan's position in the Middle East, the mutual desire for cooperation within the non-aligned movement, and the mutual interest in the development of bilateral cooperation, which has been gaining in strength in recent years.

The visit of King Hussein to Yugoslavia in April 1978 was an important stimulus to the promotion of cooperation. On that occasion, King Hussein and President Tito stressed that a just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis is possible if Israel withdraws from all occupied Arab territories and recognises the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

With respect to the activity of the non-aligned, the two heads of state have noted with concern the efforts of some foreign factors to cause dissent among the movement's members, taking advantage thereby of their problems in internal development and mutual relations.

During these talks, mutual interest was stressed in the expansion and intensification of all forms of bilateral relations.

The two countries, however, no reason to be satisfied with the development of economic relations, as trade between the two countries last year reached the sum of \$10.9 million—an extremely modest figure. Yugo-

slavia exported commodities to Jordan to the value of \$6.9 million and imported from Jordan commodities to the value of \$3.3 million. Jordan's exports to Yugoslavia consist mainly of phosphates—100,000 tons in 1978.

On the other hand, Yugoslav enterprises are engaged in important development projects in Jordan. Yugoslav enterprises constructed an airport, a network and several new Jordan and have also carried out several studies and projects.

The largest and most important contract ever entrusted to Yugoslav enterprises—worth of \$28 million—was the construction of a dam on the Zarga, which was carried out by the "Planum" building enterprise in Belgrade.

The INA oil enterprise, which looked for oil in Jordan between 1968 and 1970, but the quantities found were not sufficient for commercial exploitation.

Recently, Jordanian representatives have been increasing interest in the extensive participation of law enterprises. Results are up to the present represent basis for this cooperation become intensified and which is in the interest of both sides.

During a visit to Belgrade last year, Mr. Josip Vrhovec and Communist meddler Djassani pointed to the possibility for cooperation between enterprises of the two countries, and especially Saudi Arabia.

It is planned that next there will be a session of the Jordanian-Yugoslav Joint Commission for economic cooperation, which will represent a new step in the development of cooperation between the two friendly countries.

A biography of Tito

Tito, without a doubt, the most outstanding figure to emerge from the recent history of the Yugoslav nation. For 40 years he has been the guiding influence in the country's social and political life and in its domestic and international relations.

He was born on May 25, 1892, in the Croatian village of Kumrovec, the seventh of twelve children in a poor peasant family. He trained to be a locksmith and finished a school for apprentices.

He worked in locksmith and mechanics shops in Zagreb, in metal and machine factories in Slovenia, Bohemia, Germany and Vienna, where he was employed as a test driver for the Daimler car plant. He perfected his trade and learned Czech and German. While serving in the Austro-Hungarian army he completed a non-commissioned officer training course and became a sergeant. As soon as he learned his trade he joined the trade union and the Socialist Party. Tito's entire life has been devoted to the workers' movement.

At the outbreak of World War I, Josip Broz was a sergeant in the 25th Croatian regiment. As a socialist, he was in prison for a brief spell for alleged anti-military propaganda. He was badly wounded by a lance and captured during an offensive by the Cossack-Circassian cavalry while fighting in the Carpathians on the Russian front. As a Russian prisoner of war, Tito spent a long time recuperating in a hospital and then in prison camps along the Urals. He learned Russian, read Russian literature, became acquainted with the Russian workers' movement and fought for prisoners' rights. After the February revolution in 1917, he escaped to St. Petersburg, where he took part in the July demonstrations, was imprisoned in the Peter-Paul fortress and deported to Siberia. On the way, he escaped and fled to Omsk where he joined the International "Red Guard" and the Bolshevik Party.

Tito returned to Yugoslavia in 1920, found a job in Zagreb as a worker and took part in the then very lively revolutionary workers' movement. When the proclamation banning the movement was issued towards the end of 1920, he took his family to the small town of Veliko Trojstvo, where he worked as a machinist and was active in the then illegal Communist Party. Three of his four children died and he lived the hard and poor life of a worker. The police were frequent visitors to his home, searching, interrogating and imprisoning. He left Veliko Trojstvo to work in other towns, where he organised trade union and illegal party organisations, only to again lose his job, be sent to jail and tried.

In 1927, he became the leader of the Zagreb party organisation, the largest in the country at the time. In 1928, however, he was imprisoned and sentenced to a five-year term for his political activities. The annals of the history of the Yugoslav revolutionary workers' movement record important moments in Tito's activity at this time: the wiping out of factions in the party and orienting it towards broad-based political work; his excellent political conduct at the trial and his exemplary behaviour and political activity in prison.

After having served his sentence, Tito was exiled to his native village of Kumrovec. He went to Zagreb, however, to continue his illegal political work and it is then that he assumed the name of Tito. He then went to Vienna, which was the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party, and in 1934 became a member. He illegally crossed into Yugoslavia several times, and in 1935 he went to Moscow where he worked in the Balkan section of the Comintern and was Georgi Dimitroff's associate. He attended the Comintern's 7th Congress and at the end of 1936 returned home as the organisational secretary of the Yugoslav Communist Party's Central Committee. Once back, he organised wide-spread activity, renewing old and setting up new party organisations, expanding the youth and trade union movements, and orienting the party towards the struggle for democracy, equality and national freedom. He organised volunteers to fight in the Spanish Civil War.

At the end of 1937 and beginning of 1938, Tito took over the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party, formed a new Central Committee within the country and strengthened its political independence. Under his leadership, the still illegal party grew, on the eve of World War II, into a broad-based anti-fascist movement. When Yugoslavia fell the direct threat of fascist aggression, Tito led the movement into a struggle for the country's independence and defence.

When Hitler's Germany and Italy attacked Yugoslavia on April 6, 1941, the regime and its army quickly capitulated. Tito then turned to



organising the national liberation struggle. Partisan units were rapidly set up throughout the country, later to grow into the National Liberation Army. As Commander of the Supreme Headquarters, Tito worked out a strategy for partisan warfare. He assumed direct control over the Operative Group, the army's core. Liberated territories grew in number, the massive organisation of the National Liberation Front was enlarged and old forms of government were replaced by new national committees. The Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ) was elected and in 1943 it formed the National Committee which assumed the role of a national government. And so, in occupied Yugoslavia, Tito succeeded in setting up an army, free territories, a broad-based political organisation, national rule and government.

Tito's great authority among the people grew after the country's liberation, for they trust and love him. He was the only one who could continue to be the party's leader, president of the National Front, president of the new government and commander of its army, and later president of the republic. Tito became the true leader of the Yugoslav nation.

After the war, under Tito's leadership, the country was reconstructed, a new state and social system were set up, industrialisation began to pull the country out of economic backwardness. When centralised state management began to hamper the further economic development of socialism and began to show signs of bureaucracy, Tito laid down the foundations in 1950 for workers' self-management in enterprises, which then developed into social self-management and democratisation of social life. In 1965, he gave the initiative for the economic and social reform in the desire to promote the economy and develop self-management. The party adapted to all these changes and it modified its role and system of functioning.

As commander of the army and president of the Council of National Defence, Tito modernised the Yugoslav army, and then introduced the concept of all-peoples defence, whereby the defence of the country became the concern not only of the regular army but also of all working people in the country. They, in case of a war, become soldiers and organise territorial defence.

Before, during and after the war, Tito played an important role in building the unity of the community of Yugoslav nations and nationalities. He achieved this on the basis of national rights and equality of nations thereby preserving the unity of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the country's independence. Tito himself, the great authority he wields and his Yugoslavism are important factors for the unity of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

New Yugoslavia built its international relations and foreign policy under the direct leadership of Tito. This policy is based on Yugoslavia's status as an independent, non-aligned and socialist country and on the principle that in a united and interrelated world, each nation and country has the right to freedom, independence and its own internal development. Tito is the architect of the policy of non-alignment and co-existence. He has consistently adhered to the principle of independence, equality, democracy in international cooperation. He is one of the organisers and initiators of meetings among the non-aligned countries and of their cooperation, and he has become one of the most outstanding leaders of non-alignment. He greatly esteems the role of the United Nations and the principles laid down in its charter, seeing it as an irreplaceable instrument for international cooperation.

Due to the great historic role of Josip Broz Tito and in accordance with the wishes of the working peoples of Yugoslavia, the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia elected him in May 1974 President of the Republic for life and at the Tenth Congress of the LC of Yugoslavia, on the basis of the unanimous request of the communists of Yugoslavia, he was elected President of the LC of Yugoslavia with unlimited tenure.

His writing and speeches as a revolutionary, military leader and statesman have been collected in twenty-two volumes. President Tito has been awarded the Order of National Hero of Yugoslavia three times: first in recognition of his wartime services, second in recognition of his peace-time services and third in recognition of his extraordinary merits and far-sighted and creative contributions to the construction of socialist self-management Yugoslavia. The third award was made on the 40th anniversary of his assuming the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and his 85 birthday. President Tito also holds many other Yugoslav and foreign high decorations. In 1973, he was awarded the Nehru Award for International Understanding, and received the Charter of the Peoples of Yugoslavia for his extraordinary merits in constructing the country and promoting the brotherhood and unity of Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

Lvov saves treasures

The history of Lvov (a regional centre of the Ukrainian SSR) counts more than seven centuries. Tens of architects left their "autographs" in the city's appearance. Its historical centre formed in the ancient and medieval periods. At present there are not only single monuments but whole ensembles and districts preserved with an urban structure of 14th-16th centuries. Architectural monuments of almost all known styles stand one by one in the streets and on the squares of Lvov. Monumental-decorative sculpture, wall paintings and pieces of applied art go with the city's architecture. For centuries they have been created by skilled masters of the past—bricklayers, painters, builders, people of various nationalities: the Ukrainians, Russians, Poles, Italians, Armenians, Czechs, Germans and Austrians. To preserve great cultural values, the Ukrainian government arrived at a decision two years ago to form the 'State historico-architectural preserve in Lvov. The preserve is the part of the city with living quarters, places of work and leisure. Buildings which were places of worship or medieval defensive structures now experience a second life as offices, museums, theatres, shops and cafes... The drug store in the marketplace square existed for 200 years. Nowadays this building is housing not only a drug store but a museum of

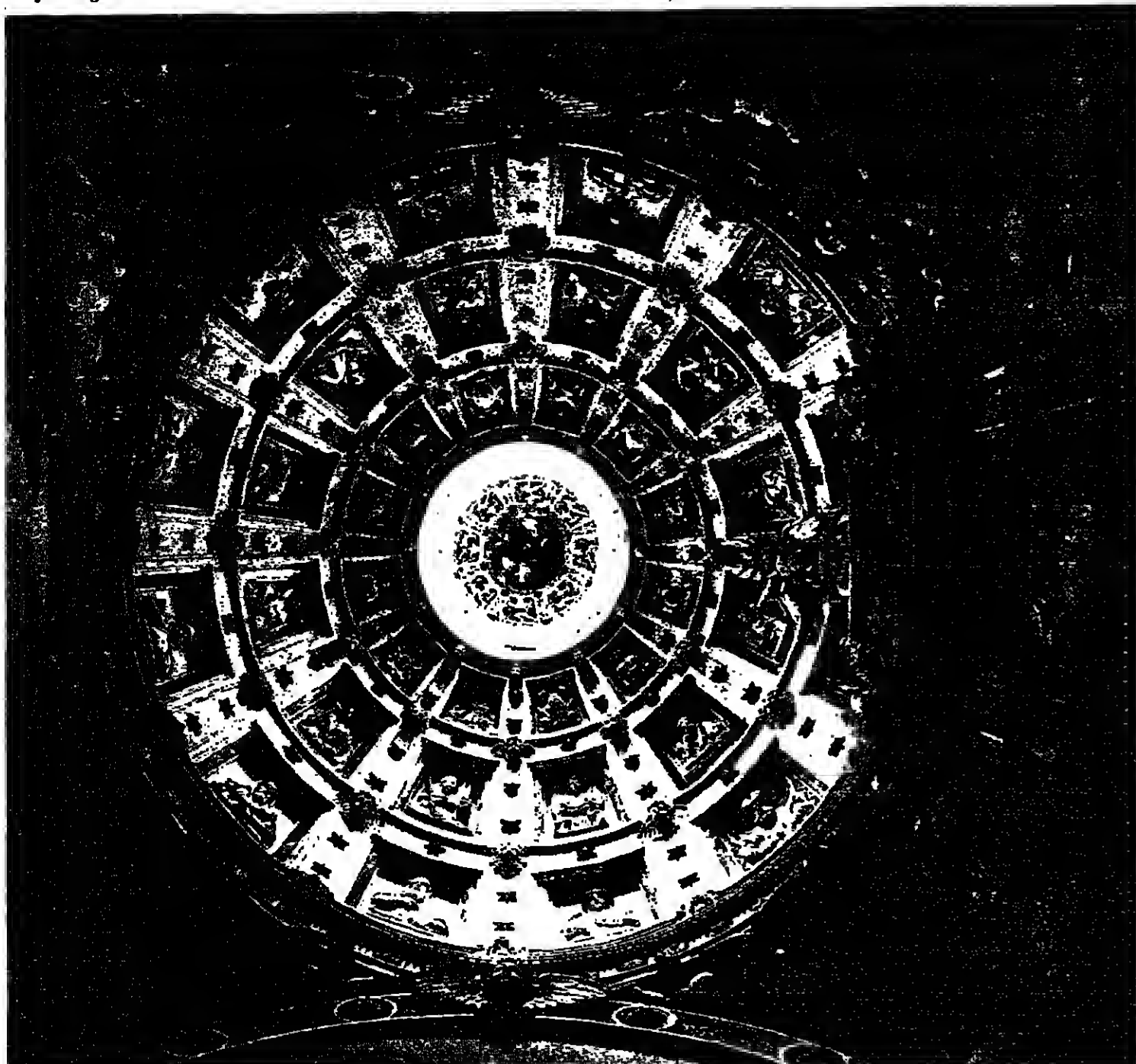
old pharmaceutical instruments. In the premises where there was a post office in the 17th century, a

post office museum will be set up. The restoration of the city's arsenal is nearly complete as the

Museum of Weapons. In the Polish Roman-Catholic church Klariskok, there will be an exhibition hall. (TASS)



The 17th century Beheim chapel is now part of Lvov's art gallery



The interior of the Beheim chapel cupola is intricately decorated

Lure of profit compels

By Andrew Fisher

West Germany's two leading motor groups—Volkswagen and Daimler-Benz—are shaping up for a battle of the giants in Brazil, one of the most promising markets for heavy vehicles in the world.

Both companies, still riding high on the continuing boom in their home market, are securely established in Brazil, where transport is mainly by road, but VW and Daimler each hold sway over different areas of the market. VW's strength is its unchallenged supremacy in the car sector, where it accounts for about half of all sales, trailed at some distance by General Motors, Ford and Fiat.

Now, however, Volkswagen has a new ambition—to shorten the gap in the Brazilian truck market which separates Daimler, the leader, from its rivals. Daimler, through its wholly-owned Mercedes-Benz do Brasil subsidiary, controls some 50 per cent of Brazil's truck market, last year producing nearly 59,000 vehicles, including 13,000 buses.

VW's surprise challenge to Daimler's dominance in this field has come through a deal with Chrysler of the US under which the German company will pay \$50 million for a 67 per cent stake in Chrysler do Brasil. Although the final approval of the Brazilian authorities is still required, VW officials at the company's headquarters in Wolfsburg have no doubt that the purchase will go through.

The group is quite frank about its motives for the transaction, though extremely coy about the expansion planned in its wake. VW managers see rich potential in Chrysler's trucks, which cover the six to 13 tonne range and give the

German company a toehold in a section of the market where it was previously unrepresented. Although Chrysler is a merminow in the Brazilian market, with only just over four per cent of truck sales, VW aims to go all out for expansion in this area. The workforce at the two Chrysler plants in the country will be boosted from 3,500 to 5,000 over the next few years and a great deal more attention will be focused on neighbouring export markets in South America.

Since Chrysler only builds about 3,000 trucks a year in Brazil, it is clear that VW has some way to go before its ambitions can be realised. But the German group also hopes to benefit from the addition of Chrysler's Polaris and Dart cars—some 13,000 are built each year—which will complement VW's range at the upper end. Volkswagen continues to build the Beetle car in Brazil, though no longer in Germany, turning out some 800 a day for eager Brazilian motorists.

VW officials are adamant that the company has no intention of raising its proposed stake in Chrysler do Brasil to full ownership. The capital injection from the German company, through its local subsidiary, will take Chrysler do Brasil's capitalisation up to \$75 million.

Nor will the two operations be integrated. The manufacturing facilities and dealer networks of

the companies will remain separate, although the location of one of the Chrysler plants just across the road from the main VW factory at Sao Bernardo do Campo near Sao Paulo will clearly prove highly convenient.

Chrysler currently ranks a lowly number five in the Brazilian truck market, with Ford, General Motors and Fiat sandwiched in between. VW's new partner and the market leader, Daimler. Although the news of the co-operation between Chrysler and VW in Brazil was by no means expected, it does follow a period of fairly close association between the two.

Volkswagen, for example, currently supplies the loss-making US concern with some 300,000 engines and 160,000 gearboxes each year. Moreover, Chrysler played a not insignificant role in VW's most dramatic move in recent years, its decision to build some of its own cars in the US instead of importing them; the site for the new plant at New Stanton, Pennsylvania, was purchased from Chrysler, which had long abandoned its own plans there.

Although VW, which produces about half a million cars and minibuses a year in Brazil, is giving no details of its planned expansion on the lorry side, it is clear that Argentina, Peru and Colombia are among the nearby markets it is eyeing most keenly. But Daimler-Benz, one of the first foreign

groups to establish itself in the Brazilian vehicle market, is likely to prove an extremely powerful competitor.

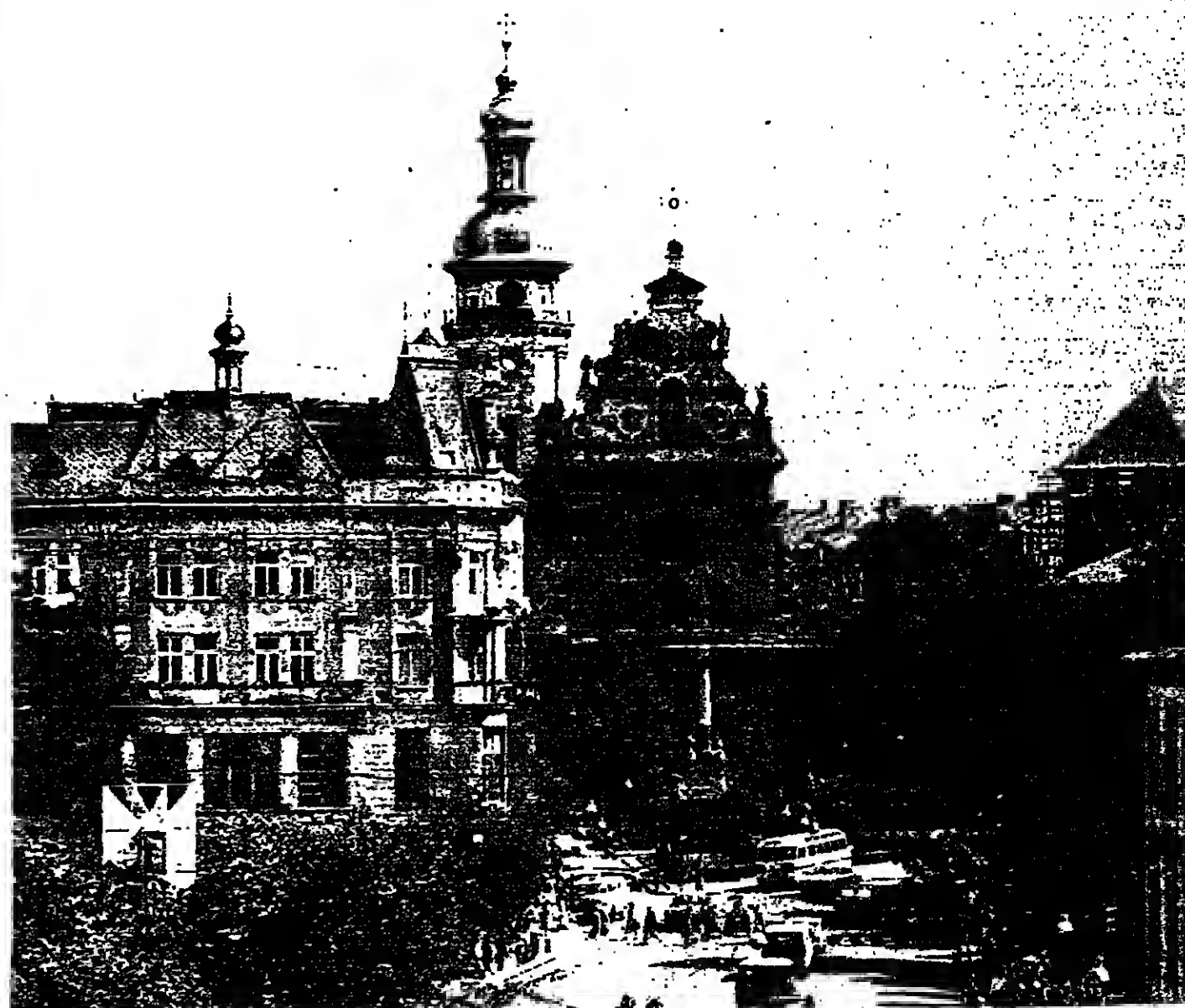
The Stuttgart concern is proud of the fact that it was the first to set up its own manufacturing, as opposed to assembly, facility in South America. This was in Argentina in 1952. Moreover, the Brazilian factory, also at Sao Bernardo do Campo, is Daimler's largest outside Germany and is due for expansion under the group's present plans.

Construction is also under way at Campinas in the north on a smaller plant, to which Daimler will eventually shift its output of buses. This will release extra capacity at the main factory, enabling the company to boost lorry output, not least for the US market.

For while VW has hit the headlines through its Brazilian plans, Daimler has been waking up the US lorry industry with its intention to set up a truck assembly plant at Hampton, Virginia. With an initial capacity of 4,000 a year rising by 1981 to 6,000, the expansion will put new demand on the group's Brazilian operation, which supplies the parent's semi-knockdown form for the US market. Daimler has supplied a north American truck made from Brazil since 1974, after a surge in the value of the Deutschmark had made export from Germany profitable.

Both Volkswagen and Daimler-Benz are unwilling to state just how well they are doing in Brazil. But managers in Wolfsburg and Stuttgart say they are confident of the market's potential and are reasonably happy with their local profits.

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Lvov is one of the oldest and most beautiful cities of the Soviet Union.

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دعوتكم الى حفل

As nation heads for showdown French steelworkers battle with police

PARIS, Feb. 10 (R)—Unrest among French steelworkers erupted into violence last night as strikers battled with riot police on the main Paris-Brussels motorway, 26 kilometres north of Paris.

Five policemen were seriously wounded and one demonstrator badly injured in the clashes which broke out when police tried to stop some 2,500 protesters from

using their 40 buses to block the road, creating huge traffic jams. The steelworkers were returning to northern France after a noisy anti-government demon-

stration in the capital which was part of a nationwide campaign to oppose the government's plan to lay off some 20,000 workers in a radical reorganisation of the industry.

There were demonstrations and incidents throughout northeast France yesterday as the campaign moved towards a full-scale showdown with the government next week.

Strikers poured 1,500 tons of iron ore on the main Paris-Luxembourg railway line. Officials said it might take four days to open again.

The movement has spread to western France.

The ports of Rochefort, La Rochelle and Nantes were closed as strikers demanding more jobs and protesting against alleged police brutality paraded through the city centres.

The campaign of factory occupations, strikes and attacks on police stations will reach a climax next Friday when the nation's two major union confederations have called a national steel strike.

The government has refused to budge so far, although it has begun talks with union leaders aimed at alleviating the worst unemployment by creating new jobs in crisis areas.

The unions have demanded a complete revision of the steel plan and a government pledge to save steel jobs.

USSR: Deng's remarks are 'declaration of war'

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 (R)—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin has told in American official that anti-Soviet statements made in the United States by Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping amounted to a declaration of war, Western diplomatic sources said yesterday.

During a meeting on Tuesday with President Carter's chief scientific adviser Frank Press, Mr. Kosygin criticised the U.S. government for failing to state its attitude to what he called Mr.

Deng's "outrageous charges," the sources said. During his U.S. tour, Mr. Deng called for an alliance to counteract what he described as the threat to world peace from the Soviet "polar bear."

The Soviet prime minister's reaction reflected the line taken by the official Soviet press, which has avoided condemnation of the United States while denouncing Mr. Deng for his warnings about Russian ambitions.

At the same time Soviet commentators have called on Washington to clarify its position on Mr. Deng's views.

Mr. Press told Mr. Kosygin that the U.S. did not attempt to control statements made by its visitors. He repeated the U.S. position that Washington would treat both the Soviet Union and China evenhandedly, the sources said.

They said Mr. Kosygin did not give any indication of the effect Mr. Deng's visit might have on plans for a summit meeting later this year between President Leonid Brezhnev and President Carter.

Refugee ship baby born as U.K. citizen

HONG KONG, Feb. 10 (AP)—A 19-year-old Vietnamese woman who arrived aboard the refugee freighter "Skylock" has given birth to a baby boy in a hospital here, the government reported today.

A spokesman identified her as Yu Kang, who gave birth to the child Thursday night after being evacuated from the ship. Both the mother and the baby, weighing 3.85 kilos, were doing fine, he added.

The mother was among some 3,000 Vietnamese refugees jammed on board the 3,500-ton Panamanian-registered freighter, which sneaked into Hong Kong early Wednesday without prior permission from the Marine Department.

Authorities denied permission for the crew and refugees to land here because it has not been proven that Hong Kong was the freighter's first port-of-call and there were indications that the ship had stopped elsewhere before coming here.

The spokesman said under Hong Kong laws, the child is considered as "a British subject and a citizen of the United Kingdom." Although the child is allowed to stay in Hong Kong, his parents, brothers and sisters are not, he said.

Hong Kong authorities were still trying to determine reasons for the freighter to take 27 days to make the normal four-day trip from Singapore to Hong Kong.

The authorities were also investigating the possibility that the "Skylock" might have dumped 606 Vietnamese refugees on Boayan Island in the Philippines a week ago. Meanwhile, the government continued to supply provisions and fresh water to the battered ship.

Ugandan rebels said aided by armed forces officials

ARUSHA, Tanzania, Feb. 10 (R)—Ugandans fighting to overthrow President Idi Amin have 1,500 guerrillas in the country, and are helped by high-ranking members of the armed forces, exile sources said yesterday.

These officers provide valuable information and help in providing arms for the dissidents, according to the sources, who are close to members of the dissident group calling itself the Save Uganda Movement (SUM).

The SUM, which claimed responsibility for bomb explosions in Kampala, the Ugandan capital, last week, is planning new activity including assassination of members of the Amin regime, the sources said.

SUM was founded in February 1973, by a group of academics, following deposed president Milton Obote's failure to wrest power back from Field Marshal Amin with an invasion launched from Tanzania, the sources said.

The group's aims were: to overthrow President Amin and restore democracy to Uganda, respect and foster human life, reconcile various groups and tribes in Uganda, strive for East African cooperation, and reconstruct the Ugandan economy, according to the sources.

The group was described as apolitical. "They are not fighting for Obote and neither are they against him. The group tries to avoid personality cults in its leadership," the sources said.

Dr. Obote has lived in exile in Tanzania since he was ousted by President Amin in January 1971. He recently called for a nationwide rebellion to overthrow President Amin.

But the sources said it was coincidence that the guerrilla campaign started shortly after Dr. Obote's call. They said the group would strike again when conditions were right.

The sources said the guerrillas received military training in other African states before being infiltrated back into Uganda.

As well as facing internal opposition, President Amin has been fighting a sporadic border conflict with Tanzania since last October.

Government crackdown

Meanwhile, Ugandan authorities have reportedly been cracking down on what the official radio calls subversive elements in and around the capital, Kampala.

Belgium: Troops to Zaire won't interfere in internal affairs

BRUSSELS, Feb. 10 (R)—The 250 Belgian paratroops being sent to Zaire will not stay longer than four to six weeks and will keep to their base, Premier Paul Vanden Boeynants said yesterday.

Informed Belgian sources had previously said they were going to the Kitona base, 300 kilometres west of Kinshasa, for a training period of up to three weeks.

The prime minister said their presence would give some reassurance that 9,000 Belgians living in the Kinshasa area would be protected.

In case of major disturbances putting Belgian lives in danger, the government would have to make a decision taking into account the situation, he said. "But in no circumstances, will we interfere in Zaire's internal affairs," he said.

Although the situation was reported calm in Kinshasa, Belgian officials feared that the food scarcity and recent cost of living increases could spark off disturbances affecting the security of

whites in the former Belgian colony.

Mr. Vanden Boeynants said the decision to send the troops on a training mission had been planned for a long time. He said it was not an emergency measure since their despatch would be spread over a 12-day period.

The premier also recalled that Belgium had given Zaire emergency aid totalling some \$15 million. This included money for food, medicine, spare parts and extra aid for refugees.

Mr. Vanden Boeynants said Belgium had asked the European Economic Community to give priority treatment to Zaire in the distribution of Common Market food surpluses.

As Carter prepares for visit Mexico indicates oil output to be limited

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 10 (R)—President Jose Lopez Portillo said yesterday Mexico was willing to join in a world economic order for the production, exploitation and distribution of energy resources.

"If all oil producers of the world are willing to respect the rights and duties of a world economic order, Mexico would also participate," he told a press conference called to brief reporters on President Jimmy Carter's three-day visit here starting on Wednesday.

The president said Mexico did not have the capacity to help ease the world oil crisis as a result of problems in Iran, nor was it prepared to earn more oil revenue than it could safely use and digest.

Mexico has proven oil reserves of 40 million barrels, probable reserves of 44 billion barrels and potential reserves of 200 billion barrels. Production target this year is about two million barrels per day with 717,000 barrels per day earmarked for exports.

The president's insistence that the country would not produce more oil than it could safely absorb was a clear indication Mexico would limit output much below the figure the U.S. wanted.

According to U.S. press reports, Washington hopes to receive 4.5 to five million barrels a day from Mexico by 1985 and up to ten million barrels a day or 30 per cent of American needs by 1990.

Informed diplomatic sources here said Mr. Carter would not put pressure on Mexico to step up oil output. They said it was more to the advantage of the U.S. to have a stable neighbour than to have secure supplies of oil.

But they believed a gas deal could be agreed to during Mr. Carter's visit here. Mexico last year suspended gas negotiations with the U.S. because of disagreement on prices.

Canada's future in own hands, says visiting French premier

OTTAWA, Feb. 10 (R)—French Prime Minister Raymond Barre, tactfully avoiding any provocative comment on France's attitude towards Quebec separatists, said yesterday the future of Canadians was in their hands alone.

At a joint press conference with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Mr. Barre was asked whether France would remain neutral to the possible break-up of Canada resulting from Quebec's drive for independence.

Mr. Barre, saying amid laughter that he had to choose his words carefully, restated his gov-

ernment's existing position on the Canadian unity crisis.

This was that while France would not interfere in Canadian internal affairs, it could be indifferent to the future of French-Canadians, the second largest French-speaking community outside France.

"The future of Canadians is in the hands of Canadians. That future does not depend on what a given country or a given group might want," he said.

Mr. Barre said France also was aware of French minorities in Canada outside Quebec—a comment calculated to please the Canadian Federal Government which wants France to develop ties with Canada as a whole.

The relations between France and Canada often have been fragile because of the Canadian Government's suspicions that France was encouraging Quebec's independence.

But Mr. Trudeau, whose aim is to promote harmony between French and English speakers within a firmly united Canada, said that Canada accepted France's current policy and added that France-Canada relations were excellent.

Elaborating on France's attitude, which some Canadian officials say they find ambiguous, Mr. Barre said there was no reason for France to refuse having close links with French-Canadians.

But he added: "I do not feel that this type of relationship could injure the Canadian state. The respect that we have for the Canadian state and for the will of the Canadian people themselves."

China tries to calm unrest among youth

PEKING, Feb. 10 (R)—Chinese authorities moved today to defuse potentially explosive unrest among young people which recently erupted into violent demonstrations in Shanghai, the country's largest city.

The demonstrators are believed to have been educated young people demanding the right to return to the city and work legally after being sent to rural areas under the Maoist "youth to the countryside" programme, now being phased out by the government.

Some sources have estimated that up to 18 million young people

World News Briefs

U.S. to sell computer to USSR after all?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (R)—The State Department has reconsidered selling the Soviet Union a computer for the 1980 Olympic Games to replace an order blocked by President Carter last summer. U.S. officials said yesterday. The Soviet Union originally contracted to buy a computer worth \$4 to \$6 million to enable the Soviet news agency Tass to speed up its coverage of the games. Mr. Carter said in blocking the sale that the computer was very advanced and would have provided far more computer capability than the Soviet Union needed for its stated purpose. But officials said the State Department now recommended granting a request from the U.S. firm Sperry Univac for a licence to sell Moscow a considerably less powerful computer to provide an Olympic Games results service. The request must also be approved by Mr. Carter and the U.S. Commerce Department.

Spain suspends fishing on southern coast

HUELVA, Spain, Feb. 10 (R)—Spain's south coast fishing fleet has suspended operations following the arrest by Moroccan navy patrol boats of at least 11 Spanish trawlers, informed sources said yesterday. Trawler owners and trade unions in this fishing port expressed concern about the arrests and called on the government to take steps to clarify the situation, the sources said. In Madrid, government sources said the Moroccan authorities had informed them that the 11 trawlers detained on Tuesday were accused of fishing illegally in Moroccan territorial waters. But concern grew here after later unconfirmed reports that several more Spanish fishing boats had been arrested by the Moroccan navy.

Muhammad Ali to be replaced by 3 champs?

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (R)—The world might have three heavyweight boxing champions after Muhammad Ali finally announces his retirement. Mr. Ali, the World Boxing Association (WBA) champion, is expected to tell the WBA within the next three months that he will never fight again. Promoter Bob Arum said earlier this week he planned an elimination tournament to fill the vacant title. And yesterday the New York State Athletic Commission, which recognizes Mr. Ali as champion, said it would consider organizing its own tournament to crown a successor. The third titleholder would be the World Boxing Council champion, currently Larry Holmes.

THE Sunday Crossword

(Formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)
Edited by Herb Etkens

COVERT DRINKERS

By Bert E. Kruse

- 1 Capital of Mexico
2 Mountain pass Sp.
3 Nervous
4 Cable scrap
5 Wonderland
6 Possible
7 Distribute
8 Papal
9 Headless
10 Lullaby
11 Greenery
12 Knight
13 dancer's
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17 Fabric
18 problem
19 Like an
20 opera song
21 Hazy
22 Calf to
23 Jason's
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25 Book part
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27 On fire
28 Horse
- 40 Appropriately
41 Most
42 Well-timed
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44 Los Angeles
45 Thrill
46 Sore spots
47 Swelling
48 Deep voice
49 Modern
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57 That, in
58 Paris
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62 Troopship
63 19th-century
64 formal attire
65 Flew
66 Acquire
67 21st-century
68 Bumpkin
69 Part
70 Possessive
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88 Use of
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101 Uncomfortable
102 Kennedy end
103 Cocoon
104 Abounding
105 in radices

DOWN

- 1 Critiques
2 Drug plant
3 Ship's
4 Judicial
5 proceedings
6 Hired aid
7 Map book
8 Indian
9 contest
10 Likely
11 A Ford
12 Cupcake
13 Robbery
14 Premier
- 15 Old autos
16 Magnolia
17 Carline
18 Certain
19 Unite
20 language
21 South
22 Seraglio
23 Highlander
24 Carnival
25 attractions
26 Cupcake
27 Robbery
28 City on the
29 Rhone
- 30 Olney
31 Very modest
32 Environment
33 worry
34 in the
35 Called
36 Loud noise
37 Pitched
38 Utilities
39 patron
40 Baseball
41 Near East
42 Super-

Diagramless

- 1 Public
2 conveyance
3 Shore bird
4 Sowed
5 contest
6 Seasons
7 Dramatic
8 conflict
9 Mergler
10 Took as
11 one's own
12 Collection
13 of notes
- 14 Brooch
15 Happening
16 Tatters
17 Darned
18 Detecting
19 device
20 Level in
21 an organ
22 Merkel of
23 the movies
24 Grawing
25 animal
26 Summarize
- 27 Uganda's
28 Scrupulous
29 Station
30 Michener
31 classic
32 Friend; Fr.
33 Conversion
34 accessory
35 Siskin
36 For example
37 Lather
38 Lather
39 Backless
40 chair
- 41 Uganda's
42 Scrupulous
43 Station
44 Michener
45 classic
46 Friend; Fr.
47 Conversion
48 accessory
49 Siskin
50 For example
51 Lather
52 Lather
53 Backless
54 chair

17 X 17, by H.M. Ross

- 2 Liberal
3 or fine
4 Foundation
5 Finish
6 bath
7 Glowing
8 Torture
9 Police
10 Penetrates
11 Shadowbox
12 Chef's garb
13 One of the
14 Gabor
15 Reasoning
16 Novel by
17 Zola

- 77 Ducks
78 Bye-bye
79 Booby tube
80 Goal
81 Nobel
82 Winner in
83 Colorado
84 Track event
85 Big clock
86 Secret
87 Carter name
88 Bazaar's
89 maneuvers
90 Goal
91 Wraps
92 Colorado
93 Pressure
94 Venetian
95 Secret
96 Near East
97 French
98 coin
99 Exposed
100 Balled
101 Fell off
102 Loud noise
103 Treasures
104 fountain
105 Venetian
106 Secret
107 Near East
108 French
109 coin
110 Exposed
111 Balled
112 Fell off
113 Loud noise
114 Treasures
115 fountain
116 Venetian
117 Secret
118 Near East
119 French
120 coin

- 109 Was mistaken
110 Foes
111 Arts
112 Put into
113 Symbols
114 Remains
115 Gaily
116 Grass
117 Outer
118 News
119 allowance
120 Ore, in
121 Born
122 Hic
123 time
124 Mink's
125 corporate
126 River in
127 Italy
128 Golf word

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. LE PREPABU WN. UO LUMDLN LO
WHODUNH. ITZBXND WN. H. BICUFLD A
PM ZMCHTMY
2. MLBYEX MALIBU XEB YALWYXWAKDEE
VIEBLE-NZAA NEE SYA MLYDEE
3. RUNOFORS XE WNOT HUMW YIXJ WMS
JOBGOT NOSNUE GEGOTTA RUNOF OYOA HUBS
4. YEAF OFPEX DESC EBBE-LEO PROA
RCFEYEGHA CU SOURE ECELECHS

Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Jury knew old Judge Brigham was just but felt he justified one more
2. Dove overheard cuckoo call in canyon, took it to be lovely double cuckoo
3. Boss likes baited line in deep pool
4. Lazy kid that slipped, so tripped on her lengthy skirt

America-Mideast Educational And Training Services (AMIDEAST) requires a full time student counselor for its office in Amman. Minimum requirements include a U.S. university degree (preferably in guidance and counseling) and/or experience in student counseling.

For further information, please call: Mrs. Kassis at 24495 from 9-12 a.m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday. Interviews for candidates ideally scheduled between 17-21 February.

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